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WORKERS ATTAIN NEW RECORDS -- Sofia Izgrev, 18 Aug 50

Work productivity increased considerably during the second quarter of 1950, and, according to industries, the plan was exceeded as follows: ore, coal, and concentrates mining, 4 percent; paper 11.5; sugar 19.7; wool 10.8; furniture 6.7; rubber 2.5 percent, etc. The campaign for the introduction of new and more efficient work methods has also been very successful; thousands of new shock workers have attained work results that were unheard of before. One of them, a woman at the Bulgaria textile mill, is operating 880 spindles simultaneously, whereas the quota provides for 440. Another operates three heavy woolen textile looms, with the quota providing for only one. Shock workers of Plants No 10 and 11 have achieved very high productivity in high-speed metal-cutting: 760 meters a minute for steel, and 1,340 meters a minute for aluminum.

As a result of increased productivity, 4.4 percent fewer workers than specified by the plan were employed, and 100 million leva were saved from the wage fund, whereas the exceeding of quotas during the second quarter of 1950 provided a 3-percent saving in the total wage fund.

However, some industries failed to fulfill the work productivity plan; thus, in the machine-building industry it was fulfilled by only 99 percent; metalworking industry 90.8 percent; porcelain and pottery industry 64 percent; shoe industry 93.4 percent; fur and leather industry 91.9 percent; glass industry 94.4 percent; and in the chemical industry 96.4 percent. Some essential enterprises have likewise not fulfilled their productivity plans, such as the Merino factory, where productivity reached only 82.4 percent, and the Khristo Botev factory, where it reached only 87 percent. The main reason for these shortcomings is seen in poor work organization.

On the other hand, many industries have hired more workers than needed to fulfill the plan. Thus, the porcelain and pottery industry hired 28 percent more workers than required to meet its requirements, the glass industry 8 percent more, the metalworking industry 5 percent, etc., whereas others exceeded their requirements for engineering and technical personnel. In machine-building the excess reached 9.8 percent. In various enterprises the wage fund was also exceeded, and excessive average daily and monthly wages were paid to some of the workers and engineering-technical personnel. In the machine-building, ore and metallurgy, leather, rubber, furniture, and other industries, this excessive utilization of the wage fund increased production costs and reduced the amount available for the social fund. It must be therefore definitely eliminated.

The main advantage of increased productivity are cost reduction and the release of manpower for other industries where it is needed. The campaign for increased work productivity must therefore be continued persistently.

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- 2 -

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